WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1845. NO. 42.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDW'D HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BATTLE & COOKE,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1845.

Melinda Giffin, vs. Peter V. Giffin. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clk.*
May 4, 1845. 34-3m. pr. adv. $10.
Chronicle copy.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of

BATTLE & COOKE,

to transact a General Commission business, and will give their diligent and prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of North Carolina produce, also of Merchandize, which their friends from abroad may entrust them with, as well as to the receiving and forwarding of Merchandize, and any other agency business, with which they may be favored.

A. J. BATTLE,
Wm. COOKE.
June 16, (20,) 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.
New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

☞*Blanks for sale at this office.*

Family Grocery Store.
CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES,

take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

EVERY THING

that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to *take it back* and *refund the money*, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

BEST ARTICLES

that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.

H. M. BISHOP,
WM. B. JONES.
Wilmington, April 8, (18,) 1845. 31-3m.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts., One door above the Hanover House.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*
May 23, 1845. 36-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a Copartnership in their

Inspection Business,

to exist from the 1st June, 1845, until March, 1846, beg leave to state to their respective friends and customers, that in so doing, they will be enabled by their united exertions to render despatch to their customers. It has frequently been the case during Freshets, when a crowd of Produce has been thrown into market, that owners of Turpentine have met with delay in getting their Bills of Inspection; this will be obviated with us by our connexion in business. All letters relating to Turpentine, addressed to

JAMES & WALKER,

or to either of us individually, will meet with prompt attention. JOHN S. JAMES,
P. M. WALKER.
June 6, 1845. 38-4t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the 18th July, at Kenansville, the following slaves, belonging to the estate of William Pollock, dec'd, viz:

BOB, JUDY, CHERRY, and CHILD,

which will be sold on a credit of six months by the Administrators for division, the day above written.

R. T. BRADLEY,
and E. G. BARDIN, *Adm'rs.*
June 13, 1845. 39-6t.

Molasses.

60 HHDS. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
March 14, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomastown lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.
May 9, 1845. 34

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,
AND
FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully reqtiested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.
May 30, 1845. 37

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

Copartnership Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of *Barry & Bryant.* ALFRED BRYANT.
May 16, 1845 —[35.

Swan's Point for Sale.

BEING desirous of changing my business, the ensuing fall, I will sell my plantation on Swan's Point, containing

ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.

Three or four hundred of which, are enclosed and cleared, the balance well timbered. The plantation is situated, and lies immediately in front of New River bar, commanding a fine view of the Ocean.

The soil is alluvial, the situation pleasant and healthy, as any in the low country. To persons wishing a trading station, it offers inducements rarely to be found in this or any other part of the State. Being equidistant from the towns of Wilmington and Newbern, to and from which places, small schooners, of some thirty or forty tons burthen, ply daily; by which, goods may be delivered at the warehouse door, if necessary, and the produce of the country shipped immediately to any of our Northern or Southern markets. There are several fine sites for erecting Steam Mills, and one for Salt works—the surrounding country abounds with pine of the best quality for the lumber trade, and the quantity inexhaustible.

If desirable, I will sell with the place the growing crop, and hire out a number of negroes until the first of January next.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises, on or before the 20th of next month, July.

GEORGE H. McMILLAN.
Onslow co., June 13, 1845. 39-6t

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense
TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,
BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE
AND
THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore,	$9 00
Breakfast in Baltimore,	50
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia,	3 00
Dinner on the Road,	50
Whole expense,	$13 00

By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, *eight dollars and fifty cents*—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, *two dollars and fifty cents* more, making	$11 00
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the *Evening* Line,	2 00
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia,	1 00
Whole expense,	$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia; and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts. THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.
June 20, 1845. 40-9t

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 100 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furuished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.
June 20, 1845. 40tf

BALTIMORE MEDICAL
INSTITUTE,
FOR PRIVATE PUPILS.

TO MEET the demands for reform in private medical instruction, the undersigned has, after some years labor and at great expense, established in the city of Baltimore, an institution presenting many important advantages. The object is as far as possible to base all instruction on the sure foundation of demonstration. A brief statement will be given of the advantages offered to the student. The Institution located in a central part of the city, comprehends an Anatomical Museum, Lecture and Study Rooms, well stored with illustrations of the various branches of Medicine.

Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Midwifery and Surgery, will be illustrated by the remarkable models of Professor Auzouz, Doc. Thibert and M. Guy, of Paris. These models have received the highest testimonials of the profession in Europe and other countries. Preparations of the real Subject, most valuable plates and casts, are also conpained in the Museum for the use of students, as also a very full collection of instruments and apparatus for performing all the operations of Surgery.

Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Botany, will be illustrated by appropriate apparatus, by a superior collection of specimens of the Materia Medica, and by Herbaria consisting of several thousand medicinal native and foreign plants.

A large and well selected library of between two and three thousand volumes, is accessible to the student—to whom also lectures are delivered through the greater part of the year.

The city of Baltimore, from its two Medical Schools, its Hospitals, Infirmary, Alms House and Dispensaries affords great facilities for the study of Medical and Surgical practice, and it is celebrated for offering unrivalled advantages in the study of Practical Anatomy. Its health, fine society, and the moderate expenses of living are also claims to the attentions of the student. And the judicious parent who considers the great responsibility of the profession and the powerful competition of talent, will feel it a conscientious duty, to enable his son to enjoy the important advantages of the study of medicine in a city.—The subscriber, from an experience of years in practice, a part of the time as a Professor, Hospital Physician and Surgeon, from having had many public and private pupils, feels authorized in offering the student important advantages under his preceptorial care. A limited number of additional pupils only can be received. Therefore, those desiring to become pupils, will make early application.

Any one wishing additional information can obtain it, by addressing

JOHN R. W. DUNBAR, M. D.
late Professor of Surgery, in the Washington University of Balt.
j20. 40-3t

Executrix's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary were granted to the subscriber at the June term, A. D., 1845, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, on the estate of the late Robert H. Cowan. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and the creditors of said estate are required to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.
June 20th, 1845. 40-6t

THE co-partnership of the firm of Hall & Flanner, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, and the business of the Clarendon Distillery, will be conducted by William B. Flanner, in his name, he having purchased the entire interest in said concern. JOHN HALL,
W. B. FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., June 18, '45.—[40-3t

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the south-west, offers for sale all his **Lands** lying in the county of Duplin, N. C.

One tract containing six hundred and twenty-one acres, adjoining the village of Kenansville; three hundred of which, is cleared, and under good fence, the balance well timbered. On the premises, is a good two story framed dwelling, containing seven rooms, with kitchen, smoke-house, barn, and all other out-houses, in first rate repair.—Within one hundred yards of the dwelling, there is a never failing spring of water, as good as can be found in the lower part of the State; and within three quarters of a mile of the village, there is an Academy, where students can always prepare for College. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Peas, Corn, &c.

Another tract of two thousand six hundred and fifty acres, lying on both sides of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, about 45 miles from Wilmington. There is about five hundred acres of this tract cleared, and under good fence, with all necessary buildings. There is *EIGHTY THOUSAND* Turpentine boxes cut on the land, and trees enough to cut at least twenty thousand more. There is also a first rate mill seat on the premises, within one hundred yards of the Railroad, with a frame on the spot ready to raise: the timber has been got within the last six months. A Mill here, could be made valuable, as ready sale could always be had for all the Railroad railings she could saw. This land also produces good crops of Corn, Cotton, Peas, &c.

Another tract of four hundred acres of first rate land, two hundred of which is under cultivation, lying six miles from Kenansville, and four miles from Warsaw. There is a task of Turpentine boxes on the land, and the balance well timbered.

As the subscriber wishes to remove, more for the benefit of his health than any thing else, he will sell the above lands at a great bargain, either separately or all together, on very accommodating time.

Persons wishing to view the lands, will please call on him at Kenansville.

DANIEL C. MOORE.
Duplin co., June 27, 1845. 41-6t

The Newbernian will copy the above for six weeks, and forward account to this office.

Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500.

2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
June 27, 1845. 41

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,
2 " " N. Orleans do.
12 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 " St. Domingo do.
8 " Rio do.
10,000 Segars,
20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,
48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,
15 " No. 1, Soap,
10 " Soap, 10 kegs Lard.
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour,
10 half bbls. " " "
10 boxes Cheese.

Received per trig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.

JOHN S. RICHARDS,
Market street, Burch's old store.
June 27, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN McRAE, *Assignee.*
June 27th, 1845. 41-tf

All Persons

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby notified to settle with the subscriber immediately, or the claims against them will be put in suit forthwith. JOHN McRAE,
June 27th, 1845. 41tf Assignee.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebeted to me, in any shape whatever, are urgently requested to come forward and settle without further notice. I am compelled to call in all my dues immediately, as I am unmercifully pushed by all of my creditors—sued and perplexed. All who fail to settle by the first day of June, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, it being out of my power to give further indulgence. With feelings of regret, I am forced to make this bold and urgent demand, purely out of necessity.

V. R. PEIRSON.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

I will sell the balance of my stock of GOODS, which is a full and complete assortment in my line, comprising in part a full stock of Summer Goods, suitable for summer wear; Drap d'Ete; Bombazines; Gambroons, Linen Drills; Vestings, of every variety, style and pattern; with a full assortment of Fancy articles! A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety and qunlity.

I flatter myself that my stock was laid in as low, or lower, than any other in my line of business. My stock has always been the largest, and now comprises the greatest variety of any in the town of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements to all who may want any thing in my line, at cost for cash, or a short credit to those that have been in the habit of paying their bills when called upon. It will be out of my power to credit any more to long winded customers.

☞The Store I now occupy will be to rent. Possession given the first of October.

V. R. PEIRSON, Merchant Tailor,
May 19th, 1845. [36-tf.] Market-street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting any one on my account. Those who have claims against me are requested to present them and I will pay them; those who are indebted to me, will oblige me by paying up as soon as possible.

D. SHERWOOD.
June 27, 1845. 41-3t

From the New Monthly Belle Assemblee.

THE POST OFFICE--an Irish Sketch.

BY MISS POWER.

It is, I believe, a peculiarity of almost all Irish towns, that the tourist who strolls through them with his eyes and ears open, can hardly fail to return to his inn without materials for a pen or pencil sketch, furnished by the lower class of its inhabitants, more especially the beggars: their picturesque faces and costumes are well worthy the attention of the artist; while he who wields the quill (a goose quill is ineligible for the service) will find many occasions to use it, in noting down the scraps of conversation that are carried on, for the benefit of the public around him. During a visit of some weeks at the town of N——, in the north of Ireland, I strolled down the 'big street,' according to my daily custom, to inquire at the post office for my letters; and finding there were none, I stopped to regale my eyes and ears at the expense of the various querists who came on the same errand. Among the rest, was one who particularly attracted my attention by the eagerness with which he pushed his way through the other applicants, and advanced to the window, where, behind the half-lowered blind, sat ensconced the pretty daughter of the post master, whose duty it was to give out the letters when her father was away.

No sooner arrived at the gâol, than, pulling off his hat with the instinctive good breeding which an Irishman displays towards the *beau sexe*, demanded with a rich brogue,

'If you plase, Miss O'Brady, have you ever a letther for me?'

'Who are *you?*' inquired the damsel, sorting over the heap.

'Is it who am I? Sure and thruth, I'm a dacent boy as e'er a wan (one) in the parish, tho' it's myself says it and Misther Fleean, that I last sarved, 'ill give me a right good crackther any day, faicks, an' he will.'

'Yes, but I must know y'r name.'

'My name? an' welcome! Sure it's no sacret! There's not a man, woman or child in the town, that doesn't know it; and in troth, I've no raison to be ashamed of it.'

'Well, but I don't know it; can't you tell me who you are at once?'

'Arrah, now, Miss Honey, if you have not got a letther for me, it 'ud be a dale kinder in ye, to tell me so, and not be divartin' yerself axin' me questions.'

'Diverting myself? it isn't to *divert* myself, I ask you. Sure I must know y'r name to know who the letter is to be directed to.'

'To me. Who else would poor Thady, that's far away from brother or sister to but me?—me that's his own brother.'

'Once for all, *will* you tell me your name?'

'Wid all the playsure in life! I said before, and I say again, I never done nothin' to make me ashamed of it; an' if it *war* a sacret even, sure, wouldn't ye see it on the letther.'

'But don't you understand, I must know your name, to see if there is a letter directed to that same name?'

'In course it 'ud be directed to that same name; that is, to my name. D'ye think Thady 'ud be afther directing it to Father Mathew or Dan O'Connell?'

The unfortunate Miss O'Brady was nearly driven to her wit's end: and she paused to think of some expedient to '*insinse*' the obtuse inquirer into the necessity of giving his name. At length a thought struck her.

'Where *is* y'r brother?' she inquired.

'In throth, an' he's in Philadelphia this two year, come Michaelmas.'

'O, in Philadelphia?' she said, turning over the letters, and at last selecting one of which the post-mark led her to hope she had finally hit the mark.

'Mr. Jimmy Nowlan; is this it?' she inquired.

'Throth, an' it's jest itself. Ah! I tho't it was making game of me, ye war, all the time!' said the fellow; his broad face distending into a good humored smile. And putting the letter into his pocket, he walked off; probably in search of some one, who, more learned than himself, could decipher what was about as intelligible as Arabic to him.

HOOSIER CONVERSATION.

'Hallo, stranger, you appear to be travelling.'

'Yes, I always travel when on a journey.'

'I think I have seen you somewhere.'

'Very likely, I have often been there.'

'And pray what might your name be?'

'It might be Sam Patch—but it *isn't.*'

'Have you been long in these parts?'

'Never longer than at present—5 feet 9.'

'Do you get any thing new.'

'Yes, I bought a new whetstone this morning.'

'I thought so; you are the sharpest blade I've seen on this road!'

Marrying a lady for her beauty is like eating a bird for its singing.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, July 4, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,

OF BLADEN COUNTY.

☞Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

☞Dr. Duncan's *Speech* for sale at this office Price, $2 00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Districts.	Demo. Ticket.	Federal Ticket.
1st.	No opposition.	Thos. L. Clingman,
2d.	Charles Fisher,	Dan'l M. Barringer,
3d.	David S. Reid,	A. B. McMillan,
4th.	No oppposition	Jonathan Worth, / Alfred Dockery,
5th.	Jas C. Dobbin,	Jno. H. Haughton,
6th.	Jas. J. McKay,	Thos. D. Meares,
7th.	J. R. J. Daniel,	Dr. Rob't C. Bond,
8th.	Henry S. Clark,	Rich'd S. Donnell,
9th.	Asa Biggs,	David Outlaw.

CORRECTION OF A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In Mr. Walker's note to the Committee of Arrangements, published in last Friday's Journal, that gentleman is made to say that he feels "highly *gratified* to the Committee," when it should have been "highly *grateful*."

Pleasure excursion to Smithville.

By reference to another column, our readers will see that a steamboat will leave this morning, at about ten o'clock, on a pleasure excursion to Smithville.

We presume many of our citizens who have been pent up during the recent hot weather in town, will avail themselves of the pleasure which a day's relaxation from business cannot fail to afford them.—☞We have, however, one or two *little* suggestions to make, as well to those who have control of the *Boat*, as to those who are going to Smithville. The Boat, we think, ought not to start, under any circumstances, until after the Oration is delivered in town. If it does, we hope our citizens will not go with her. It would be treating the Orator of the day, the Reader, and the Committee of Arrangements rudely, outrageously. We only throw out the suggestion.☜

Rail Road Accident.

We had no Northern Mail on Sunday last. The Rail Road train, due on that day, did not arrive until Monday morning. The detention, we learn, was occasioned by the cars striking a tree which had been blown across the road, by the wind. The locomotive ran off the track, but no serious injury, we are informed, accrued.

The Country Post Offices.

During the last few days we have been informed that several Post-offices in the surrounding counties would cease to exist after the first of the present month. That the present incumbents would resign, and that no body could be found who will take charge of the offices. Whether this has really taken place, we have not yet had time to ascertain. We earnestly hope that we may have been misinformed. The reason assigned for the breaking up of the offices is the absence of any thing like an adequate compensation allowed to the Post-masters. Under the old law, say the present incumbents, matters were bad enough with us in the country. Now they are infinitely worse. Then we could send and receive our own letters free. Now we cannot. The last act of Congress has not only diminished, by nearly 100 per cent., the petty emoluments of our offices, derived in the way of commissions, but it has also cut off the franking privilege, one of the principal inducements which we had for taking charge of the offices at all. We hope, as we have said before, that our friends, the country Post-masters, will hold on a little longer, until they see how the thing will work. We hope, that for the sake of their neighbors and friends, they may be induced to discharge the duties of their offices until they see if something cannot be done by the department. But suppose they do resign, and the vacancies created cannot be filled, what is to done? Are the people of the country to be cut off from all participation in facilities of receiving and transmitting mail matter which the national Post-office Department professes to hold out to the citizens generally? These are questions which our country friends will ask. Suppose a case. A contract now exists for carrying the mail from this place to any given point in the interior; say the point is 60 miles distant from Wilmington. Suppose, also, that along this route, and at its terminus, there are some four or five offices which, from the causes assigned above, will be broken up. How will the Department manage? We should like to know what course the Department would pursue in such a contingency. This is a matter in which we feel a deep interest, as well for our subscribers as for ourselves. Would Mr. Ritchie of the "Union" be kind enough to favour us with some light upon this matter. Would he be good enough to give us some suggestions as to how our people in this section of the Union are to act, if they can get no persons to act as Post-masters. Under the present law we feel confident that the proceeds of the Post-office Department will not meet its expenditures. The deficit, whatever it may be, must come out of the federal treasury. This deficit *we* feel convinced will be large, notwithstanding what enthusiasts may say to the contrary. The funds of the national treasury are abstracted, in a great measure, from the pockets of the people of the South and South-west. It will be hard if those who are taxed for the purpose of supporting the Post-office Department are to be cut off from participation in its benefits. We ask this plain question: Is a section of country to be excluded from all communication, by mail, with other parts of the State or Union because no person can be induced to discharge the duties of Post-master, on account of the smallness of the emoluments which the present law allows that functionary? We should like to know.

A NATION'S BIRTH-DAY.

On the morn of a nation's birth-day, we greet you, our patrons, with bright and joyous feelings. On this day, sixty-nine years ago, our fathers, with a bold and fearless spirit, which astonished a civilized world, inscribed upon the great scroll book of sovereign nations, the name of the United States of America. On this day, sixty-nine years ago, our great ancestors, amidst the gloomy misgivings of many of the firmest friends of liberty, nailed the flag of freedom to the mast-head of America.—Since that eventful day, the return of every succeeding fourth has found its hallowed folds waving in increased glory and splendor. The emotions which the annual return of this glorious day is so well calculated to arouse in the bosoms of American freemen, cannot fail to be of the most pleasant nature. When we look back upon the past, and see what unexampled strides we have made, in all that tends to make a nation "great, glorious, and free"—when we look around us, and see how every portion of our vast territory smiles in peace and plenty—when we cast our eyes on every side, and view the unprecedented progress which our young republic has made, in all the arts which adorn and distinguish civilized life—what feelings of pride and gratitude, should swell the hearts of American freemen. Of pride, when we contemplate the lofty stand which our beloved country has attained amongst the nations of the earth—of heartfelt gratitude to the band of patriots who have immortalized this day. What a sublime spectacle do we this day present to the admiring gaze of a civilized world; that of twenty-seven sovereign republics engaged in one common celebration; twenty millions of freemen, joining hand in hand, and kneeling around one altar, and there renewing the solemn vows of devotion and unalterable fidelity which our forefathers pledged for us, when that altar was first consecrated. Thank God, that upon this one day, at least, the American people can lay aside, whatever of party feeling may rankle in their hearts, and unite in one common sentiment of joy and gladness. O, with what rapturous throbs do the hearts of the down-trodden and oppressed of distant lands beat, when they gaze from afar, upon the beautifully sublime scene which America presents upon this, its national jubilee.

Of all those who this day minister at the altar of American liberty, who should do so with a prouder feeling, than the citizens of North Carolina. Was it not from the mountains of our own loved Carolina, that the proud spirit of defiance was first hurled in the teeth of our tyrant mother, Great Britain? Was it not on the soil of the old North State, that the standard of independence was first planted? Was it not by the hands of North Carolinians that the first bright page in the history of our country's independence, was written? Who then should mingle with a prouder feeling in the festivities of the day, than the citizens of North Carolina?

But we must cut short. May the annual return of this day, ever find our loved Union progressing in happiness and prosperity, and may each and every one of our kind patrons, live to see many a return of this bright and joyous morn.

Tributes of Respect to the Hero of New-Orleans.

Once before only, since we became a sovereign people, has the sympathies of America been so deeply and so universally aroused. The chords of the American heart have been touched deeply, and the strong vibrations which they have given forth will convince the world that a love for the great—that gratitude for services rendered the republic are ingredients which enter largely into the composition of American character. From one end of the Union to another—from the green banks of the St. Lawrence to the sunny shores of the Sabine—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the death of the Hero of New Orleans has drawn forth the liveliest expressions of sympathy and regret. Almost every city and hamlet in the confederation has adopted some public mode of expressing the feelings which this great national bereavement has excited in the bosoms of all. Every paper we take up is filled with accounts of the proceedings which have been "had and done" at various places. In our own State, we are gratified to see that our sister towns of Raleigh and Fayetteville have acted as became them, and as becomes all America on the melancholy occasion. Public meetings have been held in both of these places, and orations are to be delivered in honor of the mighty dead. Our late New York and Philadelphia papers are litterly filled with accounts of the last honors which these cities have paid to the memory of Andrew Jackson. In New York the procession was upwards of five miles long, and twenty-five thousand men marched in it. The Military, the various Societies, the Odd Fellows and Masons, took part in the grand and solemn pageant. Mr. Butler delivered the *Eulogy*. He was an old friend of Andrew Jackson's when they both lived. His address is one of the finest things we have ever read. In Philadelphia the obsequies of General Jackson were performed with spirit. The illustrious vice-President, Geo. M. Dallas, was the orator of the day, if we may be permitted the expression. City seems to vie with city, in a generous emulation of which will be foremost in doing honors to the now silent inmate of the Hermitage.

The most gratifying feature in these demonstrations is the total absence of any thing like party. Whig and Democrat join hand in hand in paying their tributes of respect over the grave of their great countryman. It is true that there are some few exceptions to this. Some Whig editors there are, who have battened so long on the foul pastures of partizan malevolence that they cannot, to save their lives, let a particle of generosity leak out. These are but exceptions to the almost universal expression of respect.

The Wake District.

We see by a letter addressed by Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, to Mr. Gales, and published in the Register of Friday last, that that gentleman, after much cooing and wooing on the part of his *friends*, has consented to run as the Whig candidate for Congress in the metropolitan District. The flourish with which the Register ushers in this *declaratory* letter of Mr. Haughton amuses us not a little. But it is not the first time the rather sanguine politico-prophetic ebullitions of the Register have provoked our risibilities. The Register's temperament must be an unadulterated sanguine one, and his bump of hope, or rather of hoping against hope, must be prodigious. We feel convinced, indeed we *know*, that in most of the counties composing the district, *Mr. Dobbin's* majority over any Whig, would be larger than the majority which Polk received over Clay in last November. Wake we know of old. She is as firm as a rock. We have conversed with several gentlemen from Wayne, and they all say that Mr. Dobbin will get a larger Democratic vote, in proportion to the number of votes polled, than ever any Democrat received before in that county. In Cumberland, Mr. Dobbin's majority will be overwhelming. Many of the Whigs there won't vote against him. The Register talks poetically about the fetters of Loco Focoism. What a singular thing it is, that the people cling the closer to these same fetters the more clearly their clanking falls upon their ears. Mr. Haughton is merely running to keep up appearances. With already a dead majority of a thousand votes against him, he cannot be foolish enough to suppose that he stands any chance of being elected. Especially when the talented, wholesouled Dobbin is his opponent. We shall be disappointed if Mr. Dobbin's majority falls much short of one thousand votes. See to this brother Holden.

A SPECTACLE FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

There are, as every person knows, a set of miserable fanatics, called Abolitionists, in the northern States of this confederacy, who seem to be deeply embued with the fiendish desire of prostrating the fair fabric of our Union. Whether amongst these men there are most knaves or fools, we don't pretend to say. We hope the latter. Slavery, as it exists in the South, is painted by them in colors which, if real, would shock humanity as well on the southern as on the northern side of the Potomac. The leading agitators of this faction poison the minds of the, we hope, well meaning but misguided masses of northern Abolitionists by the grossest and most flagitious misrepresentations of the institution of slavery as it really exists. The negro, his limbs loaded with iron manacles—his back bleeding with stripes—is constantly floating through the ignorant and excited mind of the northern Abolitionist. But we are getting away from the point. We gazed upon a spectacle one day last week, Friday, we believe, which we think would have astonished the Abolitionists of the New England States. It was the funeral of a colored man, and a slave, too, by the name of Eagles. We have witnessed a good many white funeral processions since we have been in North Carolina, but we do not remember to have seen one so large as this negro funeral. We were informed, too, that most of those who composed it were slaves. The pall-bearers wore white scarfs. The negroes, both male and female, were well and cleanly dressed. Better, indeed, by far than the working classes of our white population, and infinitely better than the free negroes of the North. We wish that those in our own country and in England, who waste so much of their sympathy upon the fate of the slave, could have stood by us and gazed upon this procession of slaves, and have observed how well they looked. We speak *what we know*, when we say that an equal number of the farmers of the British Isles would have suffered by a comparison with these *unfortunate* slaves, in point of respectability in personal appearance. To our conception, they were happier, in nine cases out of ten, than their masters.

A Gallant Action.—The ship New York, Hull, for New York, while lying in the stream opposite Vendue Range, was on Saturday, the scene of a stirring adventure that deserves to be remembered. Mrs. Scranton, of Augusta, (Ga.) one of the passengers, while descending from the promenade deck, accidently fell overboard. A seaman jumped over to save her and was very nearly drowned;—he was taken in by a rope. Another seaman, James Booth, who was at the time in the top, slid down by the stays to the rail and plunged in. When he reached the lady, admirable presence of mind, he secured her in such a way that she could not get hold of him, and sustained her above water, while the current carried them near a quarter of a mile. Meantime a boat was lowered, and reached them before the gallant sailer was exhausted.

Charleston Mercury.

Florida.

From the Floridian of the 4th ult., we learn that *Moseley's* (dem.) majority over *Call*, (whig,) for Governor, will be about 500; and that *Levy*, (dem.) is elected to Congress by a majority of 1082. The Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, of 22 votes. This, although not official, is correct.

For the Journal.

The coming August Election.

Fellow Democrats of the 6th District, the 7th of August is fast approaching. You will then once more be called upon to exercise the first privilege of the citizen, the elective franchise, in selecting one from amongst yourselves, to represent you in the next Congress of the Federal Union. I have no doubt your choice, like my own, is now, and has been, made up, months ago. I know that most of you have thought of but one person upon whom, for the present, you desire to confer the honor, as well as the responsibilities, of a seat in the next session of our national Legislature. That person is your old representative, James J. McKay. I say I know that the people of this district have thought of no other person. It's true, the few Federalists scattered about in the counties that compose the district, have a candidate in the field, to wit: Thomas D. Meares. They started Mr. Meares more for the fun of the thing, I presume, than with the expectation of doing any thing. For it cannot but afford most folks some fun, to see any whig stumping this district, with the idea of getting to Washington city. But it becomes supremely ridiculous, when we see a young federalist, like Thomas D. Meares, knowing nothing about our national politics, and unknown to the most of the people, attempting to hoist the federal cockade in the same field, where our old, distinguished and faithful McKay bears aloft the Republican banner. I know a smile bordering on the confines of derision is apt to twitch a man's countenance, when he looks on the contest, if contest I can call it.

But I don't address you now for the purpose of influencing your choice. That, as I said before, is made up. My object in addressing you these few remarks, is for the purpose of dissipating an apathy which is too apt to creep over a party, situated as the Democrats in this district are. Our majority is so large—the counties composing the district are so thoroughly Democratic, and the consequent certainty of Gen. McKay's election so sure, that many of my Democratic friends may think that no exertion on their part is necessary—that going to the polls is not even requisite: and for the mere election of Gen. McKay, it would not. But then Gen. McKay ought and must get the whole strength of the party. He deserves it, and I hope my Democratic friends in every part of the district will see to it that he does. I do not fear that Mr. Meares will get any of our votes. I am certain he won't. But that is not the point. I want every man to feel that he is just as much called upon to go the polls and vote on the 7th of August, as if the contest was the closest in the State.—This is the only way we can keep our armor bright and ready, for occasions when its use will be absolutely needed. Then what a handle would our out-mouthed opponents make of the matter, should the Democratic vote be decreased, even should Mr. Meares only receive the Whig vote. Besides, Gen. McKay has served you so faithfully, and with such distinguished ability, that I think it is due from you that you should give him your whole strength at the ballot-box. I say, I think justice to him demands at your hands, that you should repay him in some part, for the time, labor and talents, which he has expended in your service, by the pleasure which a full vote could not fail to give him. Another consideration which should induce you to "*muster strong*" at the ballot-box in the August election, is, that it is, in all probability, the last time you will have an opportunity of voting for Gen'l McHay. It was reluctantly, and much against his private wishes, that he consented to serve this time. A high sense of public duty, was his only motive. This then, will most likely be your farewell vote. I ask you, will it not be a large one? I ask every Democrat who reads this, to urge upon his neighbors and friends, that it is a duty which they owe to themselves, to their country, and to the Democratic party, to be active and vigilant between this and the day of election. I call upon every Democrat in the district, to be at his post on the 7th of August next, himself, and to use all honorable exertions to get his friends to go with him.

A DEMOCRAT.

From the New Orleans Bee, 24th ult.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday evening, of the steamship McKim, we received papers from Galveston up to the 14th inst., and from Houston up to the 10th.

We have very little to glean from the papers which we have received, the latest date being two days before Congress met.

The following is a list of the names of the members elected to the Convention in the counties heard from:

Austin—Capt. O. Jones and Philip Coney.
Fort Bend—Dr. A. Miller.
Galveston—Col. J. Love and R'd Bache.
Harris—J. W. Brasher, A. McGowan and Francis Moore, Jr.
Montgomery—A. McNeal, Gen'l Samuel Houston, C. B. Stawart and J. M. Lewis.
Washington—Judge Hemphill, Judge Lipscomb and —— Irions.
Fayette—Judge Baylor and Col. Mayfield.
Victoria—Cunningham.
Goliad—Hunter.
Jackson—White.
Milam—Sandifer.
Colorado—Judge Walker.
Brazos—Col. Lusk.

The following is from the Civilian and Galveston Gazette of June 14:

The Texian revenue schooner Alert, Capt. Sympton, arrived on Thursday from Corpus Christi. Col. H. L. Kinney, Senator from Refugio, and San Patrucio came by this arrival. Col. K. is also a member elect to the Convention. Wm. Mann, Esq., at present a representative from Refugio, arrived likewise, by the Alert.

This arrival brings late and accurate accounts from the Mexican frontier. The Mexican troops number and are situated as follows: At Matamoros, 400; Comargo, 60; Mier 60; Guerrero, 200; Laredo 50 or 60; Montery, 1000. This is no augmentation of the usual number, nor is there any appearance of a reinforcement of regulars being added. the defence of the frontier has been however, materially strengthened in another respect. The whole body of the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms have been armed and officered, and are subjected to regular military drill, being strictly reviewed every eight days, and held in readiness for active service, upon the shortest notice.—They are styled *Defensoros*, and are said to be equally as efficient as the regular troops. A company of these men, 80 strong, under command of Manuel Lellal, a Mexican, formerly of Bexar, recently attacked and defeated a body of 120 Indians, at Los Almos, 19 miles from Corpus Christi, killing 40 Indians upon the spot, and putting the remainder to flight. The Indians had been to the neighborhood of Matamoros, and driven off a large number of horses. They were pursued by Lellal and his men, who found them asleep, secured all the horses they had in possession, and a large quantity of their arms, and then fell upon them sword in hand, killing twenty at the first onset. The Indians, completely surprised, raised a white flag, and called a parley. The Mexicans heard their story, and not being satisfied with it, went to work again, killing 20 more, and scattering the remainder. The people of Corpus Christi, hearing of the approach of the Mexicans, and not of the Indians, went out to give the former battle, or discover their designs. They met, had a conference, and separated without a battle. The Indians had told the Mexicans that, when attacked, they were on their way to Corpus Christi, in search of more plunder; and although our citizens and soldiers in that vicinity are ever ready to fight their own battles, and ask only a fair field and no interference, they did not think it proper to quarrel with their Mexican neighbors for what they had done.

We understand that the Mexican settlers on this side of the Rio Grande, are not disposed to be annexed to the United States, tho' we doubt whether any portion of Texas would be more benefitted by the change than they. In a commercial point of view, they would appear to be great gainers, while in security and protection, they would at least have but little to lose.

Gen. Arista is said to be deeply afflicted with the troubles and confusion in Mexico, and, it is reported, endeavored, a short time since, to destroy his life by poison.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

In the New Orleans Picayune, of the 26th ult., we find some late and important intelligence from Mexico. Our limits will not permit us to publish the article as we find it in the Picayune. We will give a brief summary of its most prominent features. The United States squadron under Com. Conner, had arrived at Pensacola, on the 23d June, in ten days from Vera Cruz. Another revolution had broken out in the city of Mexico, on the 6th ult., which threatened once more to plunge the country in a civil war. It was put down however, but not before the insurgents had made the President and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, their prisoners. The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 30th May. An extra session was called to meet on the 15th June. The Picayune publishes a letter from a correspondent, dated Vera Cruz, June 11th, upon whose judgment and information, that paper places reliance, which says that Mexico *will declare war*, as soon as the Texan Congress accedes to the joint resolutions. The writer says that the present Government of Mexico *must* declare war or *fall*. The Mexicans are clamorous for the measure, and the enemies of Herrera's administration are fomenting the warlike spirit of the people, with the insane view of placing the Government in such a position as will compel it either to declare war, or be overthrown. The Picayune thinks it not at all unlikely that Mexican folly may induce that unfortunate country to break with the United States.

The President of Mexico had issued a proclamation for holding an election for President, on the 1st of August next.

The correspondent of the Picayune says that the Mexican Government is marching troops into the interior, and thinks that their destination is the frontier of Texas.

Should Mexico declare war, we unhesitatingly say, that she has been egged on to that measure by England. Before many days, we must know the whole truth, as the measure of annexation has, we doubt not, been consummated ere this.

The following paragraph, from the New Orleans Courier, of the 6th ult., would go to shew that our Government is somewhat apprehensive of difficulties, and is preparing to meet them, should they arise:

Movement of Troops.—We think it very probable, indeed we have no doubt, that orders have been sent to Gen'l Taylor, at Fort Jesup, near the Sabine, to march the troops under his command, amounting to about 1500 to the western frontier of Texas. This is judicious and well timed movement on the part of our government. Precaution is the mother of safety—an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The Texan Congres assembled at Washington (Texas) yesterday. It is supposed that its business will be despatched in a few days. Should President Jones lay any other propositions before the two houses than that contained in the resolutions adopted by the U. S. Congress last winter, it has been suggested that the course of members will be to lay them on the table, adopt the resolutions of Annexation and then adjourn. We have no accounts of the reception in Texas of any thing from Ashbel Smith since his arrival in England. The result of Capt. Elliot's negociations with Mexico, in regard to the recognition of the indepencence of Texas it is thought will be laid before Congress as soon as it is organzed. We are hourly expecting an arrival from Galveston.—*New Orleans Picayune, June 17.*

Very Peculiar.—Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetious Mr. L—— observed, that "ladies that lisp wished to be kissed." The young lady had before spoken unaffectedly, but replied, "*Tho I've heard they.*"—*Ex. paper.*

We know of one youth, who lives not more than a hundred miles from these diggins, who would have been *mighty* apt to have taken the hint.—[*Ed. Journal.*]

LIBERATION OF DORR.

The "Algerine party," as it has been called, of Rhode Island, should have been ashamed of the excesses to which they have carried the case of Mr. Thomas W. Dorr. When they did liberate him from his prison, they should have acted with good grace, and not sent him forth to the world shorn of a part of his privileges. He is liberated, however, at last.

Washington Union.

From the Providence Republican Herald, June 28.

GOV. DORR LIBERATED.

We stop the press to announce the fact that the bill before the legislature for the liberation of Gov. Dorr, and for a general amnesty, as given in our legislative proceedings, was passed into a law this morning. The news, together with an authenticated copy of the act, was brought to this city, yesterday, at half past two o'clock, and was immediately carried over to the prison by Mr. Walter S. Burges, who took with him a carriage to receive Gov. Dorr, and convey him from the loathsome scene of his wrongs and sufferings, who is now (at 3½ o'clock) making preparations to quit the prison. Hundreds of citizens are crowding the prison door, and hundreds more, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, are thronging the roads leading to that hated place, to get a glimpse at this victim of persecution, and once more welcome him on his restoration to his friends, the people, and to the world.

He comes forth, not restored to his civil rights, but he comes to receive a joyful welcome, and the deepest sympathy and the warmest reception from a people who highly appreciate his public services and noble sacrifice in their behalf. The citizens are animated by a warm and generous enthusiasm by this event, but the most commendable tranquility prevails in the city.

The loud booming of the cannon from Smith's and Federal Hills, and the waving of the flags from the hickory poles and flag-staves, give unequivocal token of the general and undisguised joy which pervades all ranks and sexes in the city. Gov. Dorr is now restored to his liberty, and the people are rejoicing with exceeding great joy.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Saturday Morning, 21st June, 1845.

Upon the Judges taking their seats this morning, at the usual hour for the meeting of the Court, Mr. Henry arose and informed the Judges that the melancholy intelligence was now made certain that Gen. Andrew Jackson had died at the Hermitage, on Sunday at 6 o'clock, P. M., the 8th instant, and that the citizens of the City of Raleigh and the county of Wake were to assemble that morning to pay their heartfelt tribute of respect and honor to his memory. He remarked that the death of so great a man and distinguished a benefactor of his country must cause a deep and mournful sensation in every bosom, and would no doubt be deplored by the whole country and its authorities, with becoming sensibility and gratitude. This he said was not the proper occasion to pronounce his eulogy, nor his the proper hands to discharge so important a duty; but in obedience to the wishes of the Bar he had risen to ask this Court to suspend its business and adjourn for the day.

To which the Chief Justice replied: The confidence reposed by his countrymen in the eminent ability and devoted patriotism of Gen. Jackson, the exalted stations which by their choice he so long occupied, and the reverence cherished by them for his memory, require that the Court should unite with our fellow-citizens in honoring his name, by adopting the proposed measure of respect. The Court therefore promptly yields to the wishes of the Bar, and directs the proceedings to be entered on the minutes.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE REVENUE STANDARD.

The following extract appears in the "Mississippian" of the 18th June, an able paper published at the city of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi. It is in unison with Mr. Bancroft's speech:—[*Wash. Union.*]

"LETTER FROM HON. R. J. WALKER.

Extract of a letter to the senior editor of the Mississippian, dated June 5th, 1845.

"It would be impossible for me to give you any adequate conception of the labors of this office, [*Secretary of the Treasury;*] suffice it to say, I never have any leisure. At present my chief occupation is with the details of the tariff. IT MUST BE REDUCED TO THE REVENUE STANDARD.

"I do hope and trust our friends in Mississippi will not quarrel about men, *in elections* for office. Their motto should be, *any good democrat*, (for all the offices,) and union and harmy in his support against all the whigs. There should be *no division*, or it may produce ends that will defeat the party.

"Ever truly yours,
"R. J. WALKER."

IOWA.

It must be recollected, that when the convention of Iowa framed their State constitution, it was not submitted to the people for their approval, but it was transmitted to Congress, who agreed to it, on the condition regulating the boundary of the State upon a new basis. This constitution, with the conditional sanction of Congress, shearing Iowa of a large portion of her territory, was submitted to the people during the present year, and rejected by a majority short of 1,000. The territorial legislature of Iowa, now in session, has a bill before them "to submit to the people the draught of a constitution adopted by the late convention," which has given rise to considerable debate and passed the house of Representatives on the 2d instant by a vote of 16 to 8—a strict party vote—all the democrats voting for it, all the whigs against it.

The "Iowa Capitol Reporter," of the 7th instant, "stops the press to announce that the governor has vetoed the bill submitting the draught of a constitution to the people at the ensuing August election. The Council immediately took up the bill, and passed it by a vote of 11 to 2. In the House its consideration is posponed until 11 o'clock; when, as there are 16 democratic to 8 whig members present, we shall expect it to become a law."

Should it pass, the constitution will be submitted to the people, who will probably ratify it; and then the question comes up—Will Congress adhere to the boundaries which they have specified in their act; or will they recede, and acquiesce in the wishes of the people of Iowa? If the latter, the constitution will go into effect; if not, then it will become a question with the people, whether they will take the constitution according to the limits stipulated by Congress, or reject it.—*Wash. Union.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 14, 1845.*

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the United States loans of 1842 and 1843, payable on the 1st day of July next, will be paid at the following depositories, viz:

Washington, D. C. Bank of Metropolis;
Baltimore, Chesapeake Bank;
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Bank;
New York, Bank of America;
Boston, Merchants' Bank.

R. J. WALKER.
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following letter, addressed by General Jackson to his victorious troops after the battle of New Orleans, as published in the Philadelphia Aurora, of February 3, 1815, will be read with interest at the present time, sustaining, as it does, that patriotism and fervent devotion to the prosperity and glory of his country, which has distinguished his whole life:

Address

Directed, by Major General Andrew Jackson, to be read at the head of each of the corps composing the line below New Orleans, January 21, 1815.

CITIZENS AND FELLOW-SOLDIERS!—The enemy has retreated, and your General has now leisure to proclaim to the world what he has noticed with admiration and praise—your undaunted courage, your patriotism and your patience, under hardships and fatigues. Natives of different States, acting together, for the first time, in this camp; different in habits and in language; instead of viewing in these circumstances the germ of distrust and division, you have made them the source of an honorable emulation, and from the seeds of discord itself have reaped the fruits of an honorable union. This day completes the fourth week since fifteen hundred of you attacked treble your number of men, who had boasted of their discipline, and their services under a celebrated leader in a long and eventful war—attacked them in their camp, the moment they had profaned the soil of freedom with their hostile tread, and inflicted a blow which was a prelude to the final result of their attempt to conquer, or their poor contrivances to divide us. A few hours was sufficient to unite the gallant band, though, at the moment they received the welcome order to march, they were separated many leagues, in different directions, from the city. The gay rapidity of the march, and the cheerful countenances of the officers and men, would have induced the belief that some festive entertainment, not the strife of battle, was the object to which they hastened with so much eagerness and hilarity. In the conflict that ensued, the same spirit was supported; and my communications to the executive of the United States have testified the sense I entertained of the merits of the corps and officers that were engaged. Resting on the field of battle, they retired in perfect order on the next morning to the lines, destined to become the scene of future victories, which they were to share with the rest of you, my brave companions in arms. Scarcely were your lines a protection against musket shot, when on the 28th, a disposition was made to attack them with all the pomp and parade of military tactics, as improved by those veterans of the Spanish war.

Their batteries of heavy cannon kept up an incessant fire; their rockets illuminated the air; and under their cover two strong columns threatened our flanks. The foe insolently thought that this spectacle was too imposing to be resisted, and in the intoxication of his pride, he already saw our lines abandoned without a contest. How were those menacing appearances met?

By shouts of defiance, by a manly countenance, not to be shaken by the roar of his cannon, by the glare of his firework rockets; by an artillery served with superior skill, and with deadly effect. Never, my brave friends, can your General forget the testimonials of attachment to our glorious cause, of indignant hatred to our foe, of affectionate confidence in their chief, that resounded from every rank, as he passed along your line. This animating and unexpected scene dampened the courage of the enemy; he dropped his scaling ladders and fascines, and the threatening attack dwindled into a *demonstration*, which served only to show the emptiness of his parade, and to inspire you with a just confidence in yourselves.

The new year was ushered in with the most tremendous fire his whole artillery could produce; a few hours only, however, were necessary for the brave and skilful men who directed our own to dismount his cannon, destroy his batteries, and effectually silence his fire. Hitherto, my brave friends, in the contest on our lines, your courage had been passive only; you stood with calmness a fire that would have tried the firmness of a veteran, and you anticipated a nearer contest with an eagerness which was soon to be gratified.

On the 8th of January, the final effort was made. At the dawn of day the batteries opened and the columns advanced. Knowing that the volunteers from Tennessee, and the militia from Kentucky, were stationed on your left, it was there they directed their chief attack.

Reasoning always from base principles, they expected little opposition from men whose officers even were not in uniform, who were ignorant of the rules of dress, and had never been cased into discipline. Fatal mistake! A fire incessantly kept up, directed with calmness and with unerring aim, strewed the field with the bravest officers and men of the column which slowly advanced, according to the most approved rules of European tactics, and was cut down by the untutored courage of American militia. Unable to sustain this galling and unceasing fire, some hundreds nearest the entrenchment called for quarter, which was granted; the rest retreating, were rallied at some distance, but only to make them a surer mark for the grape and canister shot of our artillery, which, without exaggeration, mowed down whole ranks at every discharge; and at length they precipitately retired from the field.

Our right had only a short contest to sustain with a few rash men who, fatally for themselves, forced their entrance into the unfinished redoubt on the river. They were quickly dispossessed, and this glorious day terminated with the loss to the enemy of their commander-in-cheif and one major general killed, another wounded, the most xperienced and bravest of their officers, and more than three thousands men killed, wounded and missing; while our ranks, my friends, were thinned only by the loss of six of our brave companions killed, and seven disabled by wounds. Wonderful interposition of Heaven! unexampled event in the history of war!

Let us be grateful to the God of battles, who has directed the arrows of indignation against our invaders, while he covered with his protecting shield the brave defenders of their country.

After this unsuccessful and disastrous attempt, their spirits were broken, their force was destroyed, and their whole attention was employed in providing the means of escape. This they have effected, leaving their heavy artillery in our power, and many of their wounded to our clemency. The consequences of this short, but decisive campaign, are incalculably important. The pride of our arrogant enemy humbled, his forces broken, his leaders killed, his insolent hopes of our disunion frustrated—his expectations of rioting in our spoils and wasting our country changed into ignominious defeat, shamful flight, and a reluctant acknowledgment of the humanity and kindness of those whom he had doomed to all the horrors and humiliation of a conquered state.

On the other side, unanimity established, disaffection crushed, confidence restored, your country saved from conquest, your property from pillage, your wives and daughters from insult and violation—the Union preserved from dismemberment, and perhaps a period put by this decisive stroke to a bloody and savage war;—these my brave friends, are the consequences of the efforts you have made, and the success with which they have been crowned by Heaven.

These important results have been effected by the united courage and perseverance of the army; but which the different corps, as well as the individuals that compose it, have vied with each other in their exertions to produce. The share they have respectively had will be pointed out in the general order accompanying this address. But the gratitude, the admiration of their country, offers a fairer reward than that which any praises of the general can bestow, and the best is that of which they can never be deprived—the consciousness of having done their duty, and of meriting the applause they will receive.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Every thing that relates to Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, and the friend of his country, is of deep interest to the American people. And, although the incident we are about to relate is, in itself, of no great interest, it becomes so to us in consequence of those connected with it.

At the Nashville Convention of August last, we visited the Hermitage (only 12 miles distant) in company with Judge Douglas of this State, and some other of our fellow-citizens. The Hermitage was crowded with people from almost every state, who had been invited thither by the venerable patriot on the day succeeding the Convention.

Governor Clay, of Alabama, was near Gen. Jackson, who was himself sitting on the sofa in the hall of his residence; and as each person entered, Governor Clay introduced him to the Hero, and he passed along. When Judge Douglas was introduced, Gen. Jackson raised his still brilliant eyes, and gazed for a moment in the countenance of the Judge, still retaining his hand: "Are you the Mr. Douglas of Illinois, who delivered a speech last session on the subject of the fine imposed on me for declaring martial law at New Orleans?" asked General Jackson.

"I have delivered a speech in the House of Representatives upon that subject," was the modest reply of our friend.

"Then stop," said General Jackson. "Sit down here beside me! I desire to return to you my thanks for that speech.—You are the first man that has ever relieved my mind on a subject which has rested upon it for thirty years. My enemies have always charged me with violating the constitution of my country, by declaring martial law at New Orleans; and my friends have always admitted the violation; but have contended that circumstances justified me in that violation. I never could understand how it was that the performance of a solemn duty to my country—a duty which, if I had neglected to perform, would have made me a traitor in the sight of God and man—could properly be pronounced a violation of the constitution. I felt convinced in my own mind that I was not guilty of such a heinous offence; but I could never make out a legal justification of my course; nor has it ever been done, sir, until you, on the floor of Congress, at the late session, established it beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt.

I thank you, sir, for that speech. It has relieved my mind from the only circumstance that rested painfully upon it. Throughout my whole life, I never performed an official act which I viewed as a violation of the constitution of my country; and I can now go down to the grave in peace, with the perfect consciousness that I have not broken, at any period of my life, the constitution or laws of my country!"

Thus spoke the old Hero, his countenance brightened by emotions which it is impossible for us to describe. We turned to look at Douglas. He was speechless. He could not reply; but convulsively shaking the aged veteran's hand, he rose and left the room.—Certainly, Gen. Jackson had paid him the highest compliment he could have bestowed on any individual.—*Illinois State Register.*

From the Baltimore American.

The Big Chinese Letter.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening announces that this singular document, addressed by the Emperor of China to the President of the United States, reached that city on Friday. It is said to consist of a roll 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The writing is on a field of plain yellow silk, with a margin of silk of the same color, embroidered in gold thread. The letter is in two languages, (Chinese and Manchu Tartar,) in characters of large size, and in perpendicular columns, which are separated in the middle by the imperial seal—which is composed of Chinese characters, enclosed in a *cartouche* about three inches square. This roll is enclosed in a wrapper of yellow silk, (yellow being the imperial color;) which is enclosed in a round box covered with yellow silk, and closed by two fastenings of *jade* stone; and finally is enclosed in an oblong square box of rosewood, and padded and lined with yellow silk. The following is a translation of the Letter, made by Mr. Parker:

The GREAT EMPEROR presents his regards to the PRESIDENT, and trusts HE is well.

I, the EMPEROR, having looked up and received the manifest *will* of HEAVEN, hold the reins of *government* over, and soothe and tranquilize the *Central Flowery Kingdom*, regarding all within and beyond the border seas as one and the same family.

Early in the spring, the *ambassador of your honorable nation, Caleb Cushing*, having received *your letter*, arrived from afar, at my *province of Yue*. He having passed over the vast oceans with unspeakable toil and fatigue, I, the EMPEROR, not bearing to cause him further inconvenience of travelling by land and water, to dispense with his coming to *Peking* to be presented at *court*, specially appointed *Ke Ying*, of the IMPERIAL HOUSE, *minister* and *commissioner extraordinary*, to repair thither, and to treat *him* with courteous attention.

Moreover, they having negotiated and settled all things proper, the said *minister* took the *letter*, and presented it for MY INSPECTION; and YOUR sincerity and friendship being in the highest degree real, and the thoughts and sentiments being with the utmost sincerity and truth kind, at the time of opening and perusing it, my pleasure and delight were exceedingly profound.

All and every thing they had settled regarding the *regulations* of *commerce*, I, the EMPEROR, further examined with utmost scrutiny, and found they are all perspicuous, and entirely and perfectly judicious, and forever worthy of adherence.

To *Kwang Chow*, *Hen Mun*, *Fuh Chow*, *Ning Po*, and *Shang He*,* it is alike permitted the citizens of the *United States* to proceed, and according to the articles of the treaty, at their convenience to carry on commerce.

Now, bound by perpetual *amity* and *concord*, advantage will accrue to the *citizens* of both *nations*, which, I trust, must certainly cause the PRESIDENT, also, to be extremely well satisfied and delighted.

Taon Kwang, 24th yr. 11th m. and 7th d. (16th Dec. A. D. 1844.)

Great seal of the empire in Chinese and Tartar. { Signet of the imperial will }

(Signed) PETER PARKER,
Late Chinese Sect'y to the Legation.

*The five ports in the Chinese empire which the treaty opens to the commerce of the United States.—EDITOR

SMALL POX--VACCINATION.

As the Small Pox is prevailing in many parts of our country, we copy for the benefit of readers the annexed extracts from the "New York Courier and Enquirer."

Small Pox and Vaccination.—A report of considerable interest was presented recently to the Academy of Siences in Paris, by M Serre, on the subject of Vaccination. Before the discovery of this process, the number of deaths from small pox annually in Europe was 400,000; of which 60,000 occured in France. In one of the essays presented to the Academy's Committee, it is shown that between 1816 and 1841 there were in France 10,434 cases of small pox in persons who had not been vaccinated, and 5,963 in those who had; and of the non-vaccinated patients, 1,682 died; of the others only 62.

The report of the committee to which the whole subject was referred, states that the preservative value of vaccination is absolute during a period of five or six years, and generally up to the eleventh year, but that beyond that time persons are liable to take the small pox. In a great number of cases, however, vaccination is a preservative for life. It appears from facts that have been collected, that the preservative value of vaccination is not proportioned to the intencity of the local symptoms. It is further stated, that under ordinary circumstances, re-vaccinations should be performed after the fourteenth year. When an epidemic malady reigns, however, it is prudent to re-vaccinate before that period. In the course of the report it is said that the application of re-vaccination in the Prussian army, since 1833, has completely extirpated the small pox! In Wirtemburg, out of 14,383 soldiers, who had been re-vaccinated, there was in five years only one case of small pox, and in 29,864 non-military persons who had been re-vaccinated, the cases of small pox were only three in number.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

Courting an old Maid in Disguise.

A young gentleman of our city, who had exhausted his wits in playing tricks, and had almost become a terror to his family and relations, who are of the highest order of society in point of wealth, some weeks ago struck upon a new mode of having sport. He had noticed an old maid who was intimate with his mother, and who, we learn, had never been made so happy as to have a beau. Her age was fifty; her native land, England. Our youngster determined that *he* would court this old maid, and for this purpose, he procured a suit of English breeches, a wig, and other things to suit a disguise of a *young* bachelor of fifty! Thus metamorphosed into a spruce old man, he approached the old maid, and by his suavity of manner, and changed, but winning voice, completely succeeded in making love to her, without the least suspicion of his family. She returned his caresses and kisses in a most perfect frenzy of delight! Never before, in all her born days, had she felt the electric fire of a lover's kiss. Her virgin bosom forgot its age and reveled in the glowing passion of her turbed blood of sixteen was now, for the first time, beating and throbbing in a heart of fifty.

This was a most exciting scene for the young scamp; it was so funny he could not keep it to himself; so he let his mother know it, and she, as quick as thought, determined to punish her son for the imposition he had practiced upon her old and respectable maiden friend. She therefore feigned not to believe him, stating that it was impossible that he could so change his manner, voice and dress, as to impose upon the old maid. The son proposed thot he would demonstrate the fact, by his mother happening in when he and his dame were together. In the meantime, the mother visited her old friend, and they became satisfied of the perfidy of the young man, and *both* resolved on vengeance. When the day came for the next visit, the mother happened in, sure enough, but a very few minutes satisfied the imposing party that he had got into a very bad fix. The doors were immediately locked, when the mother and the old maid each pulled out a whip from under their aprons, and the way the young man with an old look and courting propensities got thrashed, was a caution to all kinds of impostors. The fury of the insulted maid was as violent as had been her passion, and the back, legs, face and arms of her quondam *lover* attested to it. In the syncope state, following, it was disclosed by the "old un," that her wedding day had been appointed, and the wedding-dress prepared.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET--June 28.

BACON,	5½	a	10½
COTTON—(Liv'pool classi'n.)			
Inferior and Ordinary,	5¾	a	6¼
Middling a middling fair,	6¼	a	7
Fair a fully fair,	7¼	a	7½
Choice,	—	a	—
GRAIN, Corn,	45	a	48
Oats, Maryland,	28	a	29
" Virginia,	28	a	29
Peas,	79	a	80
LARD,	9	a	9½
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 25	a	1 50
Turpentine, soft,		a	
Rosin,		a	
Spirits Turpentine,	45	a	48
Varnish,	23	a	25
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	3 12½	a	3 25
Good and prime,	3 12½	a	3 50
Choice,	—	a	—

Cotton.—Nothing worthy of particular notice has transpired in the Upland market throughout the week just closed. Since our publication of the 21st inst., accounts have reached us from the other side, per the Caledonia at Boston, advising of a slight reduction in prices, but in consequence of the very limited supply on sale, and the concentration of the stock in a few hands, these advices have had no influence upon the article, and we would refer to our quotations of the previous Saturday for the state of the market, at the close of business yesterday. The sales of the week reach 3646 bales, against the receipt in the same time of 1620 bales.

Rice.—The Rice market continues quiet, but prices rule as high as formerly. The demand for this article during the week has been limited to the sale of some 500 tierces, at prices ranging from $3⅞ to $3½ per hundred.—See quotations. Received this week 429 tierces.

Rough Rice.—The receipts since our last are upwards of 8200 bushels, of which 2200 brought 77; 3600 at 81; and 700 bushels at 83c. per bushel.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week are 2900 bushels North Carolina, sold to arrive, at secret prices; 2200 do. of superior quality, were sold out in lots at 59c. per bushel; 1000 do. North Carolina, at 45c.; and 2000 bushels Maryland, at 45c. per bushel. About 1000 bushels Peas have also been received, and sold at prices not made public. We would refer to our quotations for the state of the Grain market.

Bacon.—There have been no sales to any extent in either Shoulders or Sides during the week, and while we consider our quotations a fair criterion of the market, we would remark that holders have occasionally sold in small lots on somewhat better terms.

Lard.—The above remarks may also be considered applicable to this article, and we would refer to our quotations for a fair index of the state of the market.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 28.

We have had but a small trade during the week, but prices of all kinds of country produce range unusually high. We have heard of sales of cotton at 5⅞c., and presume that is the highest price paid, but little offering.. Flour brings from $6 75 to $7 25. Bacon 8 to 8½c. New wheat has readily commanded $1 00. Whiskey 33 to 35c., and scarce. Meal 80 to 85c.

North Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—June 28.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$3 00	a	3 12½
" North county "	2 75	a	2 87½
Washington and Newbern,		a	3 00
Rosin,	54	a	70
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	37½	a	39
Tar,	1 87½	a	2 25
Rice,	3 12½	a	4 00
Cotton	5	a	9½

Cotton.—The business has been very light since our last, owing to the high prices demanded by holders—the sales made, however, have been at full prices; so that as far as we can learn, they stand as high as they did previous to the arrival of the Caledonia's unfavorable accounts from Liverpool. The sales are for *the week* 4600 bales;—besides which, 222 bales Texas were taken for export at 6 a 7¼c., average 6½, short price.

Naval Stores.—The arrivals of Turpentine have been considerable this week, from which sales have been made of 4 a 5000 bbls. Washington and Newbern, chiefly at $3 00 for 280 lb, buyers preferring to purchase both descriptions by weight, to paying a difference in price as heretofore; some Newbern, $3 12½ per bbl.; and 1006 bbls. Swansboro', on private terms. Rosin is without change, with sales of 1300 bbls. North County, delivered from vessel, at 54c.; 325 Wilmington, afloat, 70; and 200 do. 75c., delivered, all cash. Spirits Turpentine is in fair request. but prices rather tend downward. We notice sales 500 casks Southern, at 37½ a 38c., cash, and 39, 4 mos. A sale of 400 bbls. selected Tar, for shipment, was made at $2,-25; and 100 do. at $2,12½.

Rice.—Owing to the high prices demanded, the transactions have been limited, the sales of the week reaching only about 500 tcs., at $3,72½ a $3,87½, cash. The prime parcels are generally held at $4, and holders are firm at our quotations.

COUNTY COURT CLERKSHIP.

We are authorised to announce L. H. Marsteller, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERKSHIP.

We are authorized to announce Owen Alderman, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the evening of the 25th ult., Robert E. Troy, Attorney at Law, of Lumberton, to Miss Mary Andres, daughter of the late Col. Samuel B. Andres.

In Richmond county, on the 21st May, Dr. A. H. Ingram, of Anson, to Miss Caroline T. Steel, of Richmond, youngest daughter of John Steel, dec'd.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 12th ult., Mrs. Ann Sellers, wife of Col. John Sellers, in the 42d year of her age.

At Flat Rock, Buncombe county, on the 21st ult., Rev. John Singletary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In Robeson county, on the 6th ult.. Mrs. Mary Baker, wife of Malcom Baker, and daughter of Matthew Watson, in the 42d year of her age.

At Chapel Hill, on the 18th ult., Mr. Anthony Peltier, aged 72 years. Mr. P. was a native of France.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

June 27—Br. schr Forest, Swain, Bermuda, to C D Ellis & Co.

28—schr Paramount, Styron, Plymouth, N C, fish and barrel staves, to Battle & Cooke.

29—schr Julia, Vangilder, Charleston, to G W Davis.

30—brig Georgiana, Currier, New York, to G W Davis.

schr Heroine, Passappee, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRossett.

schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

July 1—schr Repeater, Francis, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

2—schr Convoy, Ireland, Washington, NC, corn, to John Hall.

Packet schr Jonas Smith, Collett, New York, (at Quarantine) to R W Brown.

CLEARED.

June 28—brig Belle, Myers, N York, by G W Davis.

30—Br schr Forest, Swain, Halifax, N S, by C D Ellis & Co.

July 2—schr Paramount, Styron, Plymouth, N C, by Battle & Cooke.

3—schr Julia, Vangilder, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

TO MARINERS.

A new Beacon has been erected on Light House Island, which will be lighted in ten nights, which light must be brought in a range with the Light House, being channel way.

By orde: of the Collector of the Customs.
Charleston, (S. C.) June 27, 1845.

A CAUTION.

A MAN named GEORGE WEED, a Machinest by trade, who had been working at the Rail Road Depot, in this place, for three or four months, left here on the 26th June last, on the Rail Road for the North, indebted to the subscriber for *BOARD* to the amount of upwards of fifty dollars. He had on when he left, a glazed cap, striped coat and pants, (summer wear,)—he carried no baggage. He is between 30 and 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, has round shoulders, dark hair, blue eyes, and pretty large feet.

A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber in this place; and, as it is understood that he left Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., in the same manner, no doubt a liberal reward would be paid at either of these places for his delivery to the sufferers.

The foregoing is to caution all persons against trusting the scoundrel, as those who do so may expect to be cheated. T F. KING,
Wilmington, N. C., } Planter's House.
July 4th, 1845. } 42-3t

The New York Herald, and the Baltimore Weekly Sun, will please give the above one insertion, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th June, 1845.

☞Those whose names appear on this list will please to ask for advertised letters.

A.
Alexander, Obadiah
Artis, Martha
Artis, Emily
B.
Bradley, Franklin
Brown, Miss Lucy A
Brimage, Thomas
Booth, Daniel
Brewer, Wm F
Brinkly, J W
Bowles, jr. Sam'l
Burr & Brewster, Messrs
Bruce, Daniel
Britt, J T
Burgwin, Isabella
Bowden, L
Borisal, S 2
Bonham, N
Bradley, Tony
Burnett, Elizabeth
Barron, Capt Joseph
Beasly, Alexander
Boney, Gabriel
Burriss, Anthony
Bullock, Jonothan 2
C.
Craig, John B
Connell, Wm
Crawford, Moses
Cains, J G
Craig, Mary
Crone, John 2
Calder, J J
Corbett, James L
Chadburn, Josiah
Collins, Miss Catharine
Craig, Joseph
Cambell, J B
Child, N R
Capps, T J
Chavers, H
Chandlier, B
D.
Dodd, Jeremiah
Denis, Wm
Dirripple, J
Dall, Wm F
Dudley, Marshall
Daviss, F B
Dry, Hannah
Dilhenny, E B
Danforth, C
Devon, S
E.
Ennett, Mrs. Betsy A
Ehilers, H B
Eborn, Thomas
Emmes, James P
Edwards, L W
Erambert, Henry
F.
Freman, W G
Franklin, Edward
Farrow, John
Floyd, Lewis D
Floyd, T B
Francis, H R
Fredricks, Zilby
Flanner, Alfred
Foster, D P
G.
Green, Henry
Griffin, Henry
Gerrard, Wm
Godwin, Alex'r
Gilbert, M
Green, Washington
Green, John G
Green, Mrs Sarah
Garresche, P B
H.
Herritage, Wm
Hadgden, A
Haywood, Wm
Hitchborn, Wm
Higgins, Isaac R
Huett, sen. John
Hays, Alex'r
Hill, Askam
Hull, John
Howard, H N
Harms, John
Holder, T
Hill, Miss Losse
Hazel, Ann
Hall, A H
Howard, Wm
J.
Joyner, Hiram 2
Jones, Wm
Jones, Laura
Jewett, J C 2
Jones, D L
Jones, R D
Jones, Wm
Jenkins, James
Jones, Oliver
Jacks, Rev Mr
K.
Kanada, Y
Kirby, John D 2
L.
Lawton, James E
Legwin, John 2
Lanier, L
Lesessne, Miss Harriet 2
Lomack, Willis
Lewis, D
Larrington, D S
Langdon, S E
Larkins, Mrs Sarah E
Lotzen, H L
M.
Marchal, Mr
Marsh, Eaton
McIntyre, Hon D
Montgomery, James
Muller, John P 2
Montgomery, Sam'l
Martin, L
Miller, Mr (blacksmith)
Miller, Dan'l
Mallett, Wm
Myers & Son, John
McGuild, Barn'y
McCleod, Miss M M
McLanthon, J
McKay, J W
Mitchel, Lewis
Mason, J J R
Michael, Mrs Caroline
McKinter, Mr
McDim, John
Merritt, Robert
Mims, S 2
Murray, J R
Murray, Wm M
Moore, W H
Mims, Mary
Moore, James
McKnight, J
N.
Newell, Wm T
Nelson, John
Nixon, Alonzo
O.
Orr William
Osborn, H
P.
Pugge, Gilbert
Parker, Capt A
Preston, James
Pearce, F
Pohl, H
Poindexter, A P
Pearce, W G
Parmle, Willis
Phillips, Mr
Parker, D
R.
Roberts, Alfred
Robertson, Charles
Robbins, Mrs E
Reed, Joseph
Rocks, Rev T B
Rue, F
Richardson, James
Ritter, E
Robinson, C
Rowe, Wm
Robbins, Wm A
Robbins, Enoch
Raleigh, George
S.
Skipper, Susan A
Shines, D Y
Smith, Capt Thomas
Snead, Hager
Scott, Everitt
Stephens, W 2
Smith, Miss Rebecca 2
Sellars, Wm H
Spooner, S
Strickland, J 2
Smith, S G
Smith, Miss Isabella
Stockridge, Wm
Sherman, Charles
Small, Elisha
Salpaugh, T
Schell, Joseph
Stewart, D
Skipper, J B
Scarborough, Miss M E
Simons, Caroline D
Smith, Mrs M E
Stokes, C
Stanland, John
Schuins, Amie
Strong, Wm A
Sark, A F
Shines, Mrs J B
Stephens, E H
Stanwell, C C
Swing, Wm
T.
Talby, Rev R
Thomas, Robert 2
Tossett, Siras
Taylor, R M
W.
Watson, W W
Wood, Levine
Whitcomb, S
Whitehouse, D I.
Wood, Elihu
Wilkins, Sarah
White, Mrs Sarah E
Williams, John
Ware, Wm
Wood, John
Williams, Wm M
Walker, H

W. C. BETTENCOURT, *P. M.*
July 4, 1845. 42-3t

Excursion to Smithville.

A STEAMBOAT will leave one of the lower wharves for Smithville, at or about 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 4th inst. Fare $1 00—including cold collation. JNO. A. TAYLOR,
Steamboat Agent.
July 4, 1845. 42-1t

Daily Expected

Per schr. Jonas Smith, from New York.

200 BAGS Shorts, a first rate article for Horses, Cows, &c.,
20 FIRKINS superior family Butter, packed in pound lumps, and brought in ice,
16 BBLS. Canal Flour,
2000 Havana Segars.

ALSO IN STORE.

50 BBLS. Apple Brandy,
10 " Whiskey,
10 BBLS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 boxes Lemons,
100 BAGS table Salt,
20 bbls. Canal Flour,
300 BUSHELS Corn,
20,000 Segars,
20 KEGS Lard,
50 bales Hay. For sale by
SANDFORD & SMITH.
July 4, 1845. 42-3t

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the valuable plantation on which he now resides. The plantation is situated on the west side of the N. E. river, about one mile below South Washington, and contains about 686 acres. It contains both Turpentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses on the place. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the river, and its farthest point is not more than two and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.
South Washington, New Hanover co., N. C., July 4, '45. } 42-2m

Piano Forte.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Dubois & Stoddert's manufacture, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE.
July 4, 1845.

$10 *Reward.*

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of *MEANUS STOW*, on his delivery to C. D. Ellis or myself. Said Meanus ranaway from the subscriber a few weeks since, and is supposed to be lurking about Wilmington or its vicinity. J. I. BRYAN.
July 4, 1845. 42-4t

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgiana, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS,
July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burch's old stand.

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d, daily expected, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS,
July 1st. Market-st., Burch's old stand.

Herrings.

100 BBLS. whole Herrings, for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, *Ag'ts.*
July 4, 1845. 42-tf

Molasses.

60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
June 13, 1845. 39-tf

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—July 3, 1845.

BACON—Hams,		a	8½
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	6	a	7½
BEESWAX,		a	25
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,		a	45
" Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	55	a	6 0
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,		a	14 00
wide, do.		a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	0 00
Timber,	6 00	a	7 28
MOLASSES,	28	a	34
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
NAILS,	8	a	8½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	2 30	a	2 35
Virgin dip,	2 45	a	00
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 45	a	1 50
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	35	a	
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	90
Black eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 50	a	3 75
fough, ush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33½
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12
SOAP,	5	a	6
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a	2 25
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. tough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. tough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	9 00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	9½
New Orleans,	6	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 3.

Our markets remain without material change in prices. Produce comes in slowly, and business is dull.

NAVAL STORES—Last sales Virgin dip, are reported at $2 45—Yellow, at $2 30 a $2 35; hard, none arriving. Tar remains without change in price, and we are informed that there has been no arrivals for several days.

LUMBER AND TIMBER—We hear of no arrivals of Lumber, and our quotations are nominal. Sales Timber are reported at $5 75 to $6 00 within the past week. The article comes in slowly.

CORN—2500 bushels Corn, arrived on the 2d inst., which brought 45c. per bushel, afloat.

For a fair criterion of the price of all other articles, we would refer to our table above.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct. prim			
" " New York,	1 "			
" " Boston,	1 "			

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m.; and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a m, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m., and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and departs the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

THE WINE GLASS.

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine! They that go to seek mixed wine! Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its COLOR IN THE CUP; when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

The Columbian Magazine.
1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN AND ROBERT A. WEST.

Prospectus for the Fourth Volume.

THE reception which each succeeding volume of the Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine has met with, has been so flattering, that the publisher's greeting to his patrons at the commencement of another volume, differs from former salutations, only in the fervency of his acknowledgments of their favors. His is, indeed, a most grateful task, a most agreeable duty. He has to speak of success, and of success alone. From its establishment, in January, 1844, the Columbian Magazine has been favored with patronage perhaps unexampled in the early history of any monthly periodical. Its earliest numbers obtained for it a high reputation, and it has known no reverses, but under a constantly increasing patronage, it has reached a proud position, which it will be the publisher's aim to retain. It is now demonstrated that New York can and will sustain a well-conducted magazine of general literature.

The publisher believes that he rightly estimates the causes of the popularity which his magazine has reached. He did not attempt its establishment without first counting the cost, and he confidently appeals to the former volumes as evidence, that in the embellishments and in all things appertaining to the publisher's province he has not been chary of expenditure. To this liberality on his part he believes he may attribute, in some degree, the extensive patronage and favor that have been awarded to the Columbian. This course he will continue to pursue. In this respect, the Columbian shall continue to outvie all competition. Our engravings and music shall certainly not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. *Our* fashion plate will always be *authentic.*

The publisher was fortunate also in securing the editorial services of a gentleman whose reputation ensured the confidence both of contributors and readers. That gentleman has given abundant evidence of the highest ability to put forth a truly popular magazine. With him, at the commencement of the third volume, was associated, in the editorial charge of the Columbian, a gentleman well qualified by his ability and experience for the successful discharge of that duty. The publisher therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the magazine, will continue to be done, and that this ground of its popularity will be in no wise diminished.

To the list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian, the publisher refers with heartfelt satisfaction, as an assurance that no exertions or expense have been spared to secure the best writers.

The following distinguished ladies and gentlemen are among the many whose valuable services have heretofore been enlisted in the enterprize.

Mrs L H Sigourney, Ann S Stephens, F S Osgood, Mary E Hewitt, E O Smith, E F Ellett, M St.Leon Loud, James Hall, H Lighthipe, Kirkland, L Maria Child, E C Embury, E R Steele, A C Mowatt, M A Erving, James G Brooks, M P Hunt, and C H Butler.

Miss Emily E Chubbuck, Fanny Forester, Mary L Lawson, Colman, E H Dupuy, Augusta Browne, Ellen Darley, R J De Grove, F E F, "Author of Summer Frolicking," Martha Russell, Louise M Brauner, M G Quincy, Cary, Isabel Jocelyn, Mary Florence Noble, Ann Sloman, and Jane C Hopkins.

Mr J K Paulding, Fitz Greene Halleck, John Neal, H Hastings Weld, T S Arthur, C Fenno Hoffman, G W Kendall, H S Schoolcraft, James F Otis, D Patterson, E S Gould, C Donald McLeod, W H Willis, John Burnham, Henry B Hirst, Isaac F Shephard, Wm Oland Bourne, H A Clark, Augustus Snodgrass, Joseph H Butler, C Wilkins Eimi, E Parmly, M C Hill, J Q A Wood, the author of "Time's Doings," Owen G Warren, B B French, S B Porter, James P Jett, the author of the "Widow of Bruges," Jno Inman, Wm C Bryant, Edgar A Poe, Henry W Herbert, Park Benjamin, H T Tuckerman, Theo S Fay, H P Grattan, William Cox, M Hardin Andrews, R L Wade, Seba Smith, Rev Francis C Woodworth, Joseph Broughton, Walter Whitman, T B Read, Rich G White, William Russell, jr, Rev George A Noble, Lawrence Labree, Ed J Porter, H Myers, M E Wilson, C McLachlan, A M Ide, jr, J T Headley, F L Hagadorn, W Gilmartin, E C Hawley, Jerome A Maybie, John Brougham, Herrman S Saroni, and Robert A West.

With the aid of these contributors (of whom it is needless to say one word in commendation) and of numerous others, perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised their support, the publisher flatters himself that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

The publisher enters upon a new volume, therefore, with expectations of increased patronage.—He has every reason for indulging such expectations. Increased exertions will be made to deserve it in each department of the work. Arrangements are already made for a series of superb mezzotint and line engravings—music most sweet, is in preparation—literary articles of superior merit are already bespoke—critical notices of every new publication will be given in each number—and the present volume of the Columbian shall evince the publisher's grateful appreciation of the public favor already shown him. The heavy postage tax, so injurious to the mail distribution of periodicals, is removed, and the postage per number of this magazine will in future be *only 4½ cents* to any part of the United States. The Columbian contains nearly as much reading matter in a year as a common-sized newspaper—all original—and at much less than the price of papers: so that our highly finished engravings, fashion-plates and music, are equivalent to a gratuity, inviting subscription.

Dealers in Periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance,	$3 00
One copy two years,	5 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Five " "	10 00
Eight " "	15 00
Twelve " "	20 00

Address, post paid,
ISRAEL POST,
140 Nassau st., N. Y.
June 13, 1845. 39

Cigars.

24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
March 14, 1845.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
SHOP FURNITURE,
INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.,
At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received his summer stock of ***Medicines,*** &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found

250 oz. Sulph. Quinine
100 lbs. red, pale, and yellow Barks
50 doz. fresh Sedleitz Powders
20 lbs. English and American Calomel
English Blue, Mass, Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.

With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—

Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,
Cheeseman's Balsam,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla
Rowand's Tonic Mixture
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort
Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c.

Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

***Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common panegoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.
April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK,* into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.* ☜ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.
March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way o. feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

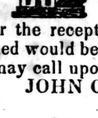
The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING
March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-tf

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.
Apply to. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.
April 4th, 1845.

Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Fe'yb 28, 1845. 24-tf

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,

of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the

Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.

ALSO.

A New Style of Boys' Hats.

Just received and for sale by
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.
March 21, 1845, 27-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

The North Carolina Standard.
W. W. HOLDEN, Editor and Proprietor.

WHEN the undersigned took charge of the Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its list numbered about one thousand subscribers. Since that time this number has considerably increased, but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as the democracy of the State desire to have at the seat of government. All the friends of the paper, with whom the undersigned has conversed and correspondence on the subject, think that the list may be made to at least four thousand. Cannot this be accomplished? The undersigned respectfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democratic voters in North Carolina, there cannot be obtained for the Central Journal a permanent circulation of four thousand copies

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard will be constantly devoted to the support and promulgation of democratic principles, and that its Editor will labor, month by month, and year by year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the Federal party. And it may not be improper to state here, that at the late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee for North Carolina, a resolution was passed heartily and entirely approving of the course of the Standard since it has been under the control of the undersigned, and recommending to the party throughout the State the importance of increasing its circulation. The Standard will continue to give attention as heretofore, to miscellaneous reading, and to the general news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be spared to render it an useful and interesting sheet. To those who, at the commencement of his labors, gave to the undersigned a generous support and confidence; and who continue to cheer him by their patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole democratic party of the State—he tenders his sincere thanks.

Terms of the Standard.—For a single copy, three dollars per annum *in advance.* One copy for two years, or two copies for one year, for five dollars, *in advance.* For four copies ten dollars; for ten copies twenty dollars—*in advance.* Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash ($15) will be entitled to the paper for one year *free of charge.* WM. W. HOLDEN.
April 23d, 1845.

V. R. PEIRSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods,** comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same willl be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,
AND
GAMBROONS,
Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin
CASSIMERES,
with a large assortment of
VESTINGS,
of rarest and richest styles and patterns;

in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of

Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;
SUSPENDERS;
Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,

of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1,25 to $16,00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7,00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4,00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5,00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage. V. R. PEIRSON.
April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior. CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

To the Public,

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,
OR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale. CHAS. BARR.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

OAKLEY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. **Also,** fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

Daniel Cromlay,
BOOT MAKER,
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders,
1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by
April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Ap16, 1845. 33

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by
Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by
M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by
Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE,* immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagles' bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS,* either *WARM* or *COLD,* can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

TERMS.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronise him.

ISAAC BELDEN.
June 6, 1845. 38-f. t. s.

SADDLES.
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

WINDOW SASHES---BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Liquors.

50 BBLS. N. E. Rum,
10 do. New Orleans do.
5 do. American Brandy,
5 do. do. Gin,
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
8 do. N. Orleans, do.
3 do. very old Rye, do.
1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin,
3 eighth casks French Brandy. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb y 28, 1845. 24-tf

DENTISTRY.
W. WARE,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.
CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

1 M. LUCIANI.

MUSIC.

MRS. OOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxseter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to

JOHN A. TAYLOR.
April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27,844

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb y 21.—[23

HAY.

100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by
GEO. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23